

NOAA's National Marine Sanctuaries

n 1972, in response to a growing awareness of the intrinsic environmental and cultural value of our coastal waters, Congress passed the National Marine Sanctuaries Act.

A WORD ABOUT NOAA...

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) conducts research and gathers data about the global oceans, atmosphere, space, and sun, and applies this knowledge to science and service that touch the lives of all Americans.

NOAA warns of dangerous weather, charts our seas and skies, guides our use and protection of ocean and coastal resources, and conducts research to improve our understanding and stewardship of the environment which sustains us all.

A Commerce Department agency, NOAA provides these services through five major organizations: the National Weather Service, the National Ocean Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service, and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research; and numerous special program units. In addition, NOAA research and operational activities are supported by the Nation's seventh uniformed service, the NOAA Corps, a commissioned officer corps of men and women who operate NOAA ships and aircraft, and serve in scientific and administrative posts.

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The Act authorizes the Secretary of
Commerce to designate discrete areas as
national marine sanctuaries to promote
comprehensive management of their
special conservation, recreation,
ecological, historical, research,
educational or aesthetic resources.
National marine sanctuaries may be
designated in coastal and ocean waters,
in submerged lands, and in the Great
Lakes and their connecting waters.

To date, the nation has designated 13 marine sanctuaries. They include nearshore coral reefs and open ocean, and range in size from less than one to over 5,300

square miles.

Sanctuaries harbor a fascinating array of plants and animals, from the great whales to tiny, brightly colored sea snails.

These protected waters provide a secure habitat for species close to extinction, and protect historically significant shipwrecks and prehistoric artifacts. They serve as natural classrooms and laboratories for school children and researchers alike.

Sanctuaries are also cherished recreational spots for diving and sport fishing, and support valuable commercial industries such as fishing and kelp harvesting. Thus, part of the challenge of managing these areas is balancing environmental protection with economic growth.

The marine sanctuaries are part of our collective riches as a nation. They are treasures that belong to all of us as citizens, that we have the right to enjoy and the responsibility to protect for future generations.

